



## To-day's Advertisements.

### BIJOU THEATRE.

RECLAMATION GROUND, WEST POINT.  
TO-NIGHT  
(THURSDAY), 2nd February, 1899,  
Fifth Representation  
OUR GIGANTIC OPENING BILL  
THE SHIP ON FIRE.  
THE STORM AT SEA.  
THE BOTTOM OF THE OCEAN.  
&c. &c. &c.  
SATURDAY, 4th February, 1899.  
First Grand Family MATINEE at 4 P.M.  
Children half-price to all parts except Boxes  
and Gallery.

PRICES.  
Boxes to hold Six ..... \$15.00  
Reserved Seats ..... 2.00  
Unreserved Seats ..... 1.00  
Pit ..... 50  
Gallery (for Chinese only) ..... 30  
N.B.—To avoid the crush at the Ticket  
Office at nights intending patrons are earnestly  
requested to book their seats in advance at the  
ROBINSON PIANO CO.

Doors open 8 P.M. Overture at 8 sharp.  
BAR BY THOMAS' GRILL ROOMS.  
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1899. [118a]

### QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

HIS Excellency, the Governor, Sir HENRY  
A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G., will preside at  
the PRIZE DISTRIBUTION at the above  
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTION, TO-MORROW,  
the 3rd instant, at NOON.  
The attendance of all interested in Education  
is cordially invited.  
GEO. H. BATESON WRIGHT, D.D.,  
Head Master.  
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1899. [157a]

WANTED AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER  
for service in H.M. Dredger "ST.  
ENOCH" at Wei-hai-wei.  
Apply, stating qualifications and pay re-  
quired, to the  
"CHIEF ENGINEER,"  
H.M. NAVAL YARD,  
Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1899. [160a]

RACE BOOKS FOR SALE.  
PROGRAMME OF THE HONGKONG JOCKEY  
CLUB RACE MEETING, 1899, with lists  
of Entries, Winners, and Stables entered,  
and Memoranda pages, carefully compiled (in book  
form).  
The only edition of the RACE BOOK recog-  
nized by, and published under the direction of,  
the Stewards of the Jockey Club, is issued by  
the Undersigned.  
No edition reliable unless bearing the im-  
print of "NORONHA & Co."

PRICES.  
Cloth ..... \$1.50 each.  
Paper ..... 50  
NORONHA & Co.  
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1899. [159a]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.  
SVATOW.  
THE Company's Steamship  
Captain Bathurst, will be despatched for the  
above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 3rd instant,  
at Daylight.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LAIRDALE & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1899. [161a]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
LIMITED.  
FOR SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.  
THE Company's Steamship  
Captain Smaile, will be despatched as above  
TO-MORROW, the 3rd instant, at Noon.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1899. [156a]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.  
FOR AMOY AND TAMSUI.  
THE Company's Chartered Steamship  
Captain Primrose, will be despatched for the  
above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 4th instant,  
at Daylight.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LAIRDALE & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1899. [158a]

MOGUL-WARRACK-MILBURN LINE.  
FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.  
THE Steamship  
"PATHAN,"  
will be despatched as above on MONDAY,  
the 6th February.  
S.S. "SIKH" ..... About 24th Feb., 1899.  
S.S. "ARGYLL" ..... 11th Mar., 1899.  
S.S. "MACDUFF" ..... 31st Mar., 1899.  
S.S. "GHAZEE" ..... 15th April, 1899.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1899. [147i]

AN APPEAL.  
THE SUPERIORESS OF THE ITALIAN  
CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most  
respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of  
Hongkong and the Port, for their kind  
patronage and support, and desires to state that  
she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds  
of NEEDLE WORK.  
Gentlemen's Shirts, made to order, and Cuffs  
and Collars renewed on old ones.  
Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's  
Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery.  
Materials can be supplied, if required.  
The Superioress will also be most grateful  
for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made  
into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools,  
who are taught by the Sisters.  
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1899. [499]

## Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,  
LIMITED.  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.  
ESTABLISHED 1841.  
(For Invalids and General Use.)

### PORTS

B.—VINTAGE, superior quality,  
Red Capsule ..... \$14.40

C.—FINE OLD VINTAGE, su-  
perior quality, Black  
Seal Capsule ..... 16.20

D.—VERY FINE OLD VINTAGE  
extra superior, Violet  
Capsule (Old Bottled) 20.40

Port after removal should be rested  
for a month before use. Wine re-  
quired for drinking at once should be  
ordered to be decanted at the Dis-  
pensary before being sent out.  
These Wines are too fav-  
orably known to need comment.

Sample bottles and smaller quanti-  
ties will be supplied at proportionate  
wholesale rates.

We only guarantee our Wines and  
Spirits to be genuine when bought  
direct from us in the Colony or from  
our authorised Agents at the Coast  
Ports.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited,  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1899.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

LONDON, January 31st.

The Dreyfus Bill has been introduced in the  
Chamber and referred to a Committee. M.  
Dupuy has undertaken to submit M. Mareau's  
report to a Committee.

MR. BALFOUR ON AFFAIRS.

Mr. Balfour speaking at Manchester said he  
was convinced that strength and efficiency of  
British armaments constituted the best security  
for universal peace. He regarded the good  
understanding established with the United  
States as the surest guarantee for the future  
of civilization throughout the world.

THE LIBERAL PARTY.

The Liberal Party will meet on the 7th  
instant to elect a leader. Mr. Campbell Ban-  
nerman's election is regarded as assured.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Observatory report says:—On the 2nd  
at 11.50 a.m. The barometer has fallen in the  
North, and remains steady in the South. A  
low pressure area seems to be advancing East-  
wards in N. China, and pressure is highest in  
W. China. Gradients slight on the coast,  
moderate with strong monsoon in the N. part  
of the China Sea. Forecast: moderate N.  
winds; cloudy.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A FOOTBALL match was played between the  
Queen's and St. Joseph's College, the latter  
won by 3 to 0.

H.M.S. Undaunted made a capital run down  
from Wei-hai-wei, averaging a speed of 15.6  
knots on the passage.

At the February auction of opium held at  
Calcutta yesterday Patna fetched Rs. 1,154;  
Old Benares Rs. 1,159, and New Benares  
Rs. 1,165.

ASHES, supposed to be those of Julius Caesar,  
were unearthed at the base of a column in the  
Roman Forum. The column marked the spot  
where Caesar's body was cremated.

THE Norwegian steamer Trym arrived this  
afternoon in tow of the Blue Funnel liner  
Antenor having been picked up by her tail  
shaft broken, to the westward of the Paracels.

ONE of the largest forests in the world stands  
on ice. It is situated between Ural and Ghorath  
Sea. A well was recently dug in that region,  
when it was found that at a depth of 350 feet  
the ground was still frozen.

An epidemic of shop-lifting has broken out in  
New York; no fewer than four ladies, wives  
of clergymen, were arrested during a single  
week, in a Sixth-avenue shop, on charges of  
this description; while another well-to-do  
woman, who had not the proverbial excuse of  
the poverty of a minister's family took a bottle  
of perfume.

THE Chinaman who was injured by falling  
in endeavouring to escape from the police by  
climbing down a spout on the occasion of the  
raid on a gaming house the other night had  
died and an inquest was held this morning.

HALL Caine expects to receive for his new  
novel, *The Drunkard*, a larger price than has  
ever before been paid for a work of fiction.  
The English and American rights to *The  
Christian*, it may be remembered, netted him  
\$50,000.

As the Royal Welsh Fusiliers cannot get up an  
eleven to play the Hongkong Cricket Club on  
Saturday, there will be a pick-up game, com-  
mencing at 11.30 a.m. Names should be en-  
tered on list at Cricket Ground before Friday  
at 4.30 p.m.

THE Royal Hongkong Yacht Club inform us  
that the R.E. Race No. 1 will be resailed on  
Sunday next, course to miles, from Meyer's  
cay buoy, Channel Rocks, Kowloon Rock,  
Meyer's buoy and Channel Rocks, all to port,  
start 2.15 p.m.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board this  
afternoon a discussion took place on the  
report of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon for  
1898, and a resolution was passed supporting  
the suggestions made by Mr. Ladd's in this and  
in previous reports.

THE "Trust" system in the United States is  
only some 12 years old, yet these rings now  
control half of the industrial capital of the  
country. There are 173 "trusts" and their  
aggregate capital is close on three and a-half  
thousand million dollars.

SUCCESSFUL experiments have been made with  
an invention of an Austrian naval engineer for  
stopping vessels under way. The inventor  
claims that by the use of his apparatus the way  
of a steamer going at full speed can be in-  
stantaneously checked.

LORD WOLSELEY, addressing the volunteers  
at a prize distribution in St. James's Hall, said  
the officers engaged in the Sudan campaign  
all agreed as to the extraordinary power and  
accuracy of the long-range rifle, the effects of  
which were the great feature of the battle.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S speech at Wakefield  
gave great satisfaction in Berlin and Vienna—  
especially his references to the desirability of  
friendly understandings being arrived at be-  
tween Great Britain and Germany, and Great  
Britain and Russia. The newspaper campaign  
against England, which raged for so long in the  
Berlin journals, is at an end.

D'ARCY's Marionettes gave another performance  
of "Robinson Crusoe" last night and the  
house was once more crowded, by five minutes  
after nine even standing room being unobtain-  
able. We can confidently recommend this very  
clever show to our readers and would call  
attention to the matinee to be given at 4 p.m.  
on Saturday next, to which children will be  
admitted at half price.

THE mortality returns for the Colony of Hong-  
kong for the week ended January 14th show a  
death rate of 13.5 against 14.2 for the previous  
week and 18.3 for the corresponding week last  
year. The rate for the following week was  
14.4 against 14.7 for the corresponding week  
last year. The returns for Macao show 35  
deaths for the week ended December 25th, 51  
for the week ended January 15th, and 43 for  
the week ended January 22nd.

LORD Kitchener of Khartoum is engaged to be  
married to Marie Evelyn, a daughter of the  
Hon. Mrs. Richard Mereton, whose husband  
was comptroller of the household of the Marquis  
of Lorne and H. R. H. the Princess Louise,  
when they were in Canada. The bride-elect  
enjoys a large personal fortune which came to  
her from her mother's father, Thomas Rallis,  
of Bedford Square. As a child she played in  
the woods at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, and she is  
now described as possessing more than an  
ordinary share of good looks.

FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG F. C. v. H.M.S. "POWERFUL."

Another victory was added to the Hongkong  
Football Club's list yesterday, on the Happy  
Valley, by the team that met an eleven from  
H.M.S. *Powerful*. Although the home team  
left the field winners, it will sound paradoxical  
when we say they did not win; at least, it was  
not through their efforts they won. It happen-  
ed in this way—the ball was placed for Le-  
verton to make a kick from goal; he made the  
kick, but the ball struck White, the back,  
and rebounded off him into the net, so, in  
reality, the Naval team won the game for the  
club. However the goal might have been ob-  
tained, the club team deserved the victory,  
for its members played much the better  
game, and several times were within an  
ace of scoring, but the *Powerful's* defence  
was strong and could not be broken  
through. The team advertised to turn out for  
the Club was, at the last moment, altered, one  
noticeable change being that Rutland, of  
H.M.S. *Victorious*, was requested to sit  
centre forward, and right well he filled  
the position. Danby, Howard, Kew, and  
Looker did exceedingly well, and Pinckney  
also put in a lot of work; but it was  
his day out in giving corners, ceding no less  
than four. Fortunately for the Club, the sailors  
were unable to score off either F. H. Kew  
was safe under the bar, and so was Leverton,  
the opposing goalkeeper. For the *Powerful*, Piele,  
Oliphant, Christmas, and Leatler, were the pick  
on the day's play. It was a pity to see at one  
stage of the game an element of roughness in-  
troduced by some of the Naval players. One of  
them in his excitement even drew back his arm  
to strike one of the Club players. Such acts are  
severely put down by the referee. For that  
kind of thing he has it in his power to order the  
man off, or to even stop the game. The teams  
were as under:

(HONGKONG F.C.)

F. H. Kew.

Hanson, Pinckney.

Mayson, Kew, Howard.

Low, Looker, Rutland, Hancock, Danby.

Heaps, Leatler, Wile, Piele, Christmas.

Field, Oliphant, Johnson.

Rice, Leverton.

(H.M.S. "Powerful.")

## THE HON. JOHN BARRETT ON THE PHILIPPINE AND FAR EASTERN QUESTION.

A large and representative audience as-  
sembled in St. Andrews Hall yesterday after-  
noon to listen to an address by the Hon. John  
Barrett late United States Minister to Siam, on  
"The Situation in the Far East, as affected by  
the results of the late War," delivered at the  
request of the Old Volume Society. Mr.  
Barrett was asked to speak in Hongkong while  
passing through en route home after an  
extended stay in the Philippines and a  
special trip North through China and Japan.  
Among those present were Sir John and  
Lady Carrington, Admiral and Miss Holland,  
Colonel and Mrs. Ewart, Consul General Wil-  
man, Consul La Roux, Capt. Hastings, R.N.,  
Capt. Ramsey, R.N., Capt. Slade, Lieut. Hobson,  
U.S.N., Mr. Thos. Jackson, Mr. Granville Sharp,  
Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. E. Robin-  
son, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd, Mr. D. Gillies,  
and many other prominent members of the  
community.

Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., presided. In in-  
troducing the speaker he stated that Mr. Barrett  
had served four years as American Minister  
to Siam, during which time he had made a  
careful study of Far Eastern questions. Since  
leaving his post he had spent a considerable  
time in Manila, besides visiting Japan and China,  
and was in a position to speak authoritatively  
on what would be the effect of America's entry into  
Far Eastern politics.

Mr. Barrett said:—  
Mr. Chairman, Members of the Hongkong  
Old Volume Society, Ladies and Gentlemen.  
After having accepted and faithfully given to  
comply with the invitation of the Original  
Society of Japan, and the General Chamber of  
Commerce of Shanghai to address them on the  
Philippines and kindred subjects, it was my  
firm intention to speak no more in public,  
until reaching England and America, where I  
must fill engagements made long ago. When,  
however, on arrival in Hongkong, en route home  
via India, I was unexpectedly honored by the  
special request of the Old Volume Society to  
discuss the situation in the Far East, as affected  
by the results of the late war, I hesitated for a  
moment, but, on reflection, I decided to take  
into consideration the standing and prestige of  
the organization, its distinguished member-  
ship and patronage, and the vast interest which  
Hongkong as the chief port, not only of the  
Orient, but of the entire Pacific, has at  
stake in the future adjustment, possibly  
readjustment—of international, commercial,  
and political relations in the Far East. I  
shall make no effort at oratory whatever, but  
confine myself to a plain enumeration of facts.  
While my humble opinions may have limited  
value, and my knowledge of any general  
Asianic subject may be unimpaired compared  
to the wisdom and experience of many of my  
hearers, it is barely possible, that having been  
a close observer of, and to a small degree a  
participant in, the remarkable train of incidents  
and events of the last eight months, supported  
by a zealous study of Oriental conditions during  
the past six years, I may be able to interest  
you for a few minutes, and so execute my  
responsible commission of the evening.

TREATY RATIFICATION.

The task imposed upon me is not an easy  
one. The subject is still speculative. We  
do not yet know absolutely what are the actual  
results of the war. The Treaty of Peace upon  
which their complete definition depends is not  
yet ratified. As all of you may not be  
entirely familiar with the requirements of the  
American Constitution in the matter of treaties  
I would beg to explain that the power of mak-  
ing and negotiating treaties rests in the hands  
of the President and of the Senate, the upper  
house of our national congress. The President,  
through his duly appointed representatives,  
can draw up the document and sign it, but it  
is always subject to the approval of the Senate.  
But even then the road to ratification is not  
smooth. A two-thirds majority is required to  
pass the Treaty. At present there are eighty-  
eight Senators, or two each for the forty-four  
States. If then, thirty only of these eighty-  
eight vote against ratification, the Treaty is sent  
back to the President and must be revised on  
lines usually recommended by the Senate.

I am hopeful of the result on Monday when  
the first vote will be taken, according to Reuter.  
But there is danger of defeat with the opposition  
straining every nerve to secure the necessary  
majority. I will remember that when the  
proposed Arbitration Treaty between the  
United States and Great Britain failed for  
ratification, a few years ago, a large majority  
of the Senate was actually in its favour. Lest  
it might seem a serious defect in the American  
system of government that treaties can so easily  
fail of ratification, I would add that, on the  
other hand, it is an effective safeguard against  
the hasty passing or rushing through of treaties  
that might eventually be most harmful, or dis-  
graceful, or promoted by some party that at  
the moment is in control.

If you should ask what will happen in the  
event of the Treaty not being ratified it could  
be answered that the negotiations as just in-  
timated would be reopened with Spain on lines  
which it was known would be approved by the  
necessary two-thirds majority.

Although this situation first concerns  
America, as it deeply affects her future  
history and the policy of her government,  
it is of grave importance to Great Britain,  
Germany, France, Russia, Japan and other  
nations possessing large commercial and  
political interests in the Pacific and the Far  
East. Right here, in Hongkong, you have  
every reason to be discussing what will  
be the outcome. First as the leading commercial  
entrepreneur of the Far East; second, as the  
great outpost of the British Empire beyond  
India; and third, as the principal port of com-  
munication with the Philippines, and as their  
nearest important neighbour, with only six  
hundred miles separating us, it is scarcely inter-  
esting, and doing a business with Manila, that  
is counted in millions of dollars. Hongkong  
naturally can claim that she is vitally con-  
cerned.

BRITAIN'S INTERESTS SECOND TO AMERICA'S.

What, moreover, with the Philippines con-  
trolling the main route to the north after  
passing the Straits of Malacca, with their  
extended position along the east side of the  
South China Sea for over seven hundred  
miles from Borneo north and directly op-  
posite the French possessions of Indo China,  
with their location, as it were, the  
direct routes from Australia to China and  
with their general situation in easy steaming  
radius of all important points from Yokohama  
to Batavia, what, I say, with this remarkable  
position in Manila on the map of Asia, Hong-  
kong, as an integral part of the British Empire,  
has interests at stake second only to those of  
the United States. Were it not that possibly  
the future foreign policy of the United  
States depend on her solution of the Philippine  
question, I should say that the interests of  
Great Britain in the disposal or government of  
the Islands were greater than those of all other  
nations combined. If in addition to the strategic  
position of the Philippines in relation to the  
discomfit parts of the British Empire, it is re-  
membered that the major portion of the foreign  
trade of Manila, Iloilo, Cebu and other lesser  
ports of the Islands is owned and controlled by  
British firms, the meaning of what I say may  
be more readily appreciated. To what, I say,  
I have thought in your minds, let me call your  
attention to the fact that the two leading English

houses in Manila, during the sixteen months  
from January 1897 to April 1898, paid more in  
customs duties than the fourteen Swiss, and  
German houses combined. To be more  
specific, nine German firms paid duties amount-  
ing approximately to \$547,000; five Swiss  
\$736,000; and nine British \$3,365,000; while  
one British firm paid \$752,000, or greater than  
the nine German firms combined. These  
figures are not given for the purpose of belittling  
German and Swiss interests; but simply as a  
statement of fact. In the same connection I  
am compelled to admit that the business of  
American houses cuts little or no figure. The  
future returns, we hope, will show that they  
have successfully entered the field. Along  
with the figures just quoted, if you bear in mind  
that in a total foreign trade of over six million  
dollars two thirds of it, or forty million dollars,  
are owned by British houses, you see that you  
cannot afford to forget that in the present  
crisis it is not only the United States which  
must have care for the future. By owning  
the trade I do not necessarily mean that the  
import and exports are directly to and from  
Great Britain, but simply that they are handled  
and controlled by British houses.

MANILA'S CENTRAL LOCATION.

But lest even yet I may not have brought  
home to you with sufficient strength the concern  
which Great Britain as a nation, and Hongkong  
as part of that nation, must have in the dispo-  
sition of the Philippines, and realising that in  
addressing an audience largely British I must  
remember that you are chiefly interested in  
considering how your country and your com-  
merce are affected by the late war, I would  
emphasise the geographical situation of Manila  
in relation to the chief points of the Far  
East and the Northern and Southern Pacific,  
in comparison with Hongkong. Manila is a  
hundred and fifty miles nearer Singapore,  
and hence all points beyond in Burma,  
India and Europe; two hundred miles nearer  
Bangkok and points in the Gulf of Siam;  
five hundred miles nearer Java; six hundred  
and thirty miles nearer Australia; two  
hundred and fifty miles nearer Honolulu and  
the United States; the same distance to Yoko-  
hama and nearly the same to Vladivostok,  
and not much further to Shanghai, Kiaochow,  
Port Arthur, Chifu and other northern ports.

In other words, within a circle drawn in a  
radius of one thousand eight hundred miles  
with the centre halfway between Hongkong  
and Manila, there would be more important  
commercial points nearer Manila than Hong-  
kong. Now all this does not prove that Manila  
has any great advantages over Hongkong, nor  
that she will ever surpass her in commercial  
and political value, for there are numerous other  
considerations that go to determine the impor-  
tance of locality; but it does prove that she  
occupies an undeniably strong place for both  
trade and strategic purposes, and that under the  
progressive administration of the United  
States or of some other enterprising power  
or possibly of native autonomy or independ-  
ence, she has a brilliant opportunity which  
cannot be hidden and that she may yet prove  
a worthy rival of Singapore, Hongkong, Shang-  
hai and Yokohama in the vast commercial  
exchanges of the Far East. It is only since  
the war enlightened the world in regard to the  
location and resources of the Philippines that  
we have appreciated their splendid position, value,  
and beauty, and the commercial and political  
balance of power in the Pacific.

THE GREAT RESULTS OF THE WAR.

Literally translated, my subject might be  
made to read "The Situation in the Far East  
as affected by American Occupation of the  
Philippines," for, whether such occupation is  
permanent or temporary, it will have accom-  
plished two great results that have a vital bear-  
ing on the Far East; first, America's full  
appreciation of and active interest in the politics  
and commerce of the Far East; second, the  
opening up of the Philippines and the devel-  
opment of their resources. These are certain  
results worthy of careful consideration and  
which either directly or indirectly affect  
nearly every portion of the Orient. As con-  
sequences to the main proposition we have—  
first, the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands,  
already accomplished through the influence of  
war conditions; second, the determination of  
the United States to construct without further  
delay the Nicaragua Canal; third, the move-  
ment to lay a cable across the Pacific from  
the United States to the Philippines, Japan  
and China; fourth, the putting on the trans-  
pacific route new lines of passenger and  
freight steamers and the consequent opening  
and fifth, but not least, a great awakening of  
interest, not only throughout the United States  
but the rest of the world, in the trade and  
politics of the Pacific. Still more there might  
be mentioned the general enlargement of the  
American Navy with important specific in-  
crease of the Asiatic squadron which has its  
obvious influence; the possible presence in  
Asiatic lands of a strong American land force,  
and the consequent readiness of the United  
States to act in any great emergency that  
may arise in the future evolution of Asiatic  
politics. Not to be forgotten, moreover, are  
the many signs of interest which Germany  
has and is manifesting in the disposition  
of the Philippines, which, following on  
her enterprising step at Kiaochow, has its  
significance and shows a natural desire on  
her part to participate in the development of  
the Far East. Japan also looks on with anxious  
gaze and deems herself affected by the result  
of the war, for it is almost halting distance from  
Southern Formosa to Northern Luzon, and is  
not possible that in the Philippines a great  
growing up a nation in the South that will rival  
Japan in the North?

BEFORE AND AFTER.

To realize the meaning of America's gigantic  
step let us look back twelve months; had you  
then asked the average American whether his  
country had interests in the Pacific beyond his  
own Pacific Coast, the Klondike and Honolulu,  
he would have been ignorant; had the American  
people been asked to take the Philippines as a  
field for the investment of their money, or  
if we go into history, British, ninety-five per  
cent. would have voted "nay;" had you asked  
the average member of Congress to vote for  
Hawaiian annexation, the construction of  
the Nicaragua Canal, the subsidising of  
a cable line, the support of a firm policy for  
the protection of trade in China, he would have  
quibbled over technicalities or trivialities; had  
you told a true story of the possibilities of  
American trade in the Pacific and the Far East,  
especially China, and exhorted the manufac-  
turers, exporters, and all concerned to an active  
exploitation of the field you would have been  
listened to by few, laughed at by many, and  
doubted by the majority.

Now all is changed. Every newspaper and  
every magazine in the land contains articles on  
the Far East and the Philippines, even the  
school children are studying the map of the  
Far East as if it outlined their own State; the  
informants and exporters are seeking all the  
information obtainable, and our Consular rep-  
resentatives, including the able energetic Consul-  
General at this port, are flooded with enquiries  
of all kinds; Congressmen without hesitation  
annex Hawaii, vote millions for the Navy,  
cable, and Canal, and even the President  
recommends the maintenance of the open  
door and suggests sending a special com-  
mission to China to investigate commercial  
conditions and possibilities; while we find a  
large majority of the Senate, if not quite the  
two-thirds ready to ratify a treaty that compre-  
hends occupation of the Philippines.

AMERICA'S POLICY IN THE FAR EAST.

After this awakening to an appreciation of  
what the Far East affords there can be no  
retreat from a greater participation in its trade  
and politics, whether the United States shall  
hold the Philippines in whole or in part. The  
transcendent interests of awakened commerce will  
insist on a forward movement and the following  
of such a policy as will best subserve American  
interests in the vast field concerned. This, as  
I outlined before, is perhaps the chief result of  
the late war and leads up to a statement of what  
should be the specific policy of the United  
States towards China, where lie America's  
greatest interests and where she has, and  
always will have, more at stake in the great  
matter of markets for her exports than  
she has now, or ever can have, in the Philip-  
pines under any conditions. Enumerated  
under special heads that policy should include;  
first, uniting with other powers, or those chiefly  
concerned, with a friendly spirit towards China  
and the promotion of her own good as well as  
that of foreign nations, in compelling her to  
institute reforms in her government including;  
second, capable directive control of her finances,  
and reorganization and improvement of her  
army and essential forces of order; third,  
maintaining freedom of trade with equal rights  
to all nations and special favours to none in  
the territory comprehended in the Treaty;  
fourth, supporting the integrity of the Empire  
and opposing the alienation of large areas of  
such dominion; and fifth, in the event of un-  
avoidable delimitation of spheres of influence,  
such delimitation as will not close the growing  
markets to the products of the United  
States and nations of similar commercial  
interests. It would seem to me that on such  
a platform, not only Great Britain,  
and the United States, but Germany and Japan,  
and even France and Russia should be able to  
stand. It may require the millennium for all  
six of these nations to agree, but let those who  
are strongest lead the way with a united front  
and the others will be forced to follow.

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS.

Coincident with the closing of the war and  
the consideration of what policy America shall  
follow in the Far East, interesting develop-  
ments, apparent. Possibly some of the most  
gratifying features have been the accord with  
which Great Britain and the United States  
have been, and are, working at Peking in  
several important issues; the unanimity of  
action at Shanghai, where their interests are  
akin; the sudden and almost startling apprecia-  
tion of America that she is equally concerned  
with England in keeping Manchuria open, and  
that to-day she has the controlling share of the  
imports into Newchwang, the chief port of the  
Far North, and the key to the region back of  
Port Arthur. The excellent progress that is  
being made towards carrying out an American  
enterprise for a trunk railway from Canton to  
Hankow, which means that American interests  
will be allied with those of Great Britain in keep-  
ing open the great back country of the West River,  
and the phenomenal development of the oil  
and flour trade, especially the latter, under  
skillful management. These are only a few  
general illustrations of the movements of the  
hour; had I the time and you the patience  
I might be more specific. But I would not be  
misunderstood as being an unassuming critic  
of powers whose policies may not be entirely in  
accord with ours. They are doubtless working  
for their own best interests and therefore just-  
ified in their methods. What is best for us  
may not be best for them. In that situation we  
must strive at least to preserve and protect, if  
not enlarge, the rights which we now already  
possess. If we do not show that we intend to  
guard what we have, or take advantage of new  
opportunities, we cannot blame others for  
guarding their interests and taking advantage  
of these opportunities.

I might sum up my observations on this point  
by stating that whereas, before the war, the  
United States was in doubt as to her interests  
and policy in China, she is now, as a result of

ness, say, for a certain number of years, when, if necessary, as in Japan, it could be abrogated. I remember very well a long conversation with one of the most prominent Philippine leaders at Malolos, who, on my suggesting this possibility, said that he was confident such a system would be heartily approved by the Philippine leaders and people. With the experience of the past in other countries, numerous improvements and changes in its workings could be outlined in the necessary details. How long a period must pass before the Philippines could exercise such semi-independence would largely depend on their own efforts. The United States are not moved by a mere spirit of conquest in holding the islands; they have them and they cannot surrender them either to the natives or to any one else until convinced that they are taking the wisest course. The United States have assumed a mighty responsibility not only to themselves and to the natives, but to the world, in occupying the islands and they cannot return them to the former sovereignty, sell them to another power, or yield them to native rule, or assume formal permanent management until their course seems entirely justifiable and necessary.

I have said, and been quoted as saying, that America shall surrender control of the Philippines she will forever relegate herself to a secondary position in the Pacific. That I may be better understood I would explain that on this point in this way: If the United States shrinks from the duty devolving upon her in the Philippines, surrenders all the advantages gained, and fails to improve the open and legitimate opportunities of the situation, and does not solve the problem as to possess at least an important, naval station or base of commercial and strategic action and policy, such as Subic Bay, or other point equally good, she will be guilty of flagrant disregard of her best interests and in all probability fail to command the position in the Pacific and Far East that she deserves, and to which she is now entitled.

**NO IMPOSITION OF RULE.**

The Philippines are wrong if they suppose that the people of the United States have ever intended or planned to impose any kind of rule on them on the other hand it has been and is the intention of the President and people to give the Philippines that kind of administration which is best suited to them. No matter what may be the nature of existing telegrams sent over the wire either from the Philippines or the United States, it is best that both sides should remain cool headed and peacefully inclined until the coming commission shall have had time to have studied the situation carefully and reported in detail to the home government.

In all this discussion of what is wisest to be done the more free both natives and Americans can keep from prejudice the better. To say that this or the other must be done is foolish and provocative of trouble. Although I have been watching developments ever since last May, I must admit that at this very moment I am undecided in my own mind as to what is altogether best.

At one time one settlement seems eminently satisfactory and just; again the same seems equally unsatisfactory and unjust. It is only by weighing all considerations carefully to the balance as I trust the Commission will do that an honorable, righteous, and acceptable conclusion can be reached. In the meantime, let us hope that no spark will fire the powder mine and that the armed forces of both sides will be governed by wise restraint, and allow the higher authorities to settle with negotiations what might otherwise only be accomplished by great loss of life and vast expenditure of money.

**DIFFERENT METHODS OF SETTLEMENT.**

The various methods of settling the Philippine question might be described as follows: first, absolute American control administering the affairs of the islands as a colony or part of the United States; second, partial American control, giving the natives duties of administration, but they can satisfactorily perform at once; third, sale to some other power of the islands; fourth, protectorate or autonomous rule; fifth, semi-independence or partial protectorate developing eventually into independence; sixth, independence with extra-territorial jurisdiction and the granting of a naval station to the United States. That which seems to me to commend itself the most highly I have already discussed.

The effect in the Far East should be much the same whether the United States governs the islands as a dependency or grants them autonomy with certain reservations. They will be open to commerce and trade and afford a wide field for development of resources as never before and hence exercise a quickening influence on the entire Far East. As to the matter of customs tariff and the open door, the chances of securing the latter might even be greater with an independent government than with exclusive American control, although I am satisfied that the United States will not intentionally adopt any policy prejudicial to foreign interests beyond the actual requirements of the situation, and it is even possible if the present treaty is ratified that all nations will have equal trade privileges for twelve years under the most-favoured-of-nations principle from the fact that Spain is given, for that period, equal rights in imports with the United States. To set argument at rest I might add that no definite understanding has yet been reached in regard to customs laws beyond continuing in force the present system until a new one shall be devised. It is doubtful if any important change will be effected within a year. I have supreme confidence in the good judgement of President McKinley and believe that the greatest monument to his career as our President will yet be the happy settlement of the Philippine question.

**GREAT INDUSTRIAL ADVANCE.**

Russian industry is making rapid progress. Within the last few years cotton mills and factories have sprung up in all parts of the Empire. Where at one time they were content with Manchester goods, the German gradually crept in with the cheaper article, better adapted to Russian tastes and requirements. Presently their ambition rose above this, and they asked why they should not themselves become producers. Factories were started, English machinery imported, and English foremen and engineers placed in control. Then the English machinery was supplanted by the German, the machinery perhaps got out of order and the introduction of German machinery accompanied by American, naturally followed. By this time Russia had started schools for the training of a special class of engineers. These are known in Russia as "technicians." They are known in America, German, and English, in their own country, and are beginning to turn out machinery of their own design.

**ALGERIA A FAILURE.**

In the Mediterranean, almost at her door, France owns Algeria and Tunis. She has occupied the former for half a century, and during those fifty years she has tried every mode of administration. Algeria has everything in her favour: a grand climate, very similar to the climate of the Cape Colony; a most fertile land, industrious native races, none of the diseases so fatal to man and beast in South Africa, and only a twenty-four hours' journey separates her from the mother country. Yet Algeria has never been self-supporting, and depends to this day on the subsidies from the metropolis. Under British rule, Algeria would become, in less than five years' time, a most prosperous colony, and her trade with France alone would be more than doubled.

In judging this whole Philippine question, I would appeal to all Britishers whose country is skilled and experienced in the art of colonizing and managing alien races, to mingle their criticisms of America's policy and men with charity, and remember that we are striving to do the best we can under most trying conditions. While we think that we have the best form of Government for the United States we admit that it was never planned with reference to present conditions and hence we are confronted with the gravest problems that can only be solved after long study. We entertain deep

respect for Britain's wonderful record as a colonizing power and if we shall launch out in similar lines we will have much to learn from her and may, even find it necessary to loan some of her distinguished colonial agents to assist us in our labours. Not that we have not men of quality and integrity but that they lack actual experience in governing Asiatics.

**KIND WORD FOR SIAM.**

Before concluding I wish to speak a kind word for Siam. With Bangkok only 1,250 miles away and connected with Hongkong by a regular line of steamers, there is a certain amount of local interest in this wonderful Kingdom of South Eastern Asia that should not be allowed to flag. Having a population of 8,000,000, an extent of over 200,000 square miles, vast areas of fertile and productive lands, an annual foreign trade of \$30,000,000 of which Great Britain controls four-fifths, a King of acknowledged ability who is earnestly trying to lead his people to a higher plane, and a people well disposed to foreigners even if they have centuries of tropical life, and a growing capital city, Bangkok, of 400,000 population which is at once one of the busiest and yet most typical Asiatic cities Siam indeed has a bright future provided only she takes advantage of the opportunities afforded her to progress, and Great Britain does not desert her in her tribulations. Siam and her Government have numerous faults and weaknesses without need of my repeating them but they are not enough. It gives me pleasure to refer to her only in well disposed words.

**HONGKONG'S FUTURE.**

Of Hongkong, as one of Great Britain's notable colonies, I am moved sincerely with no sense of flattery to speak in complimentary terms. During the last five years it has been my privilege to pass through or visit it at frequent intervals. On each occasion I have noted improvement and extension. With the Kowloon district enlarged I see no reason why Hongkong should not become a great manufacturing as well as shipping and distributing centre. Add to that the proximity to the Philippines with their increasing trade exchange and you have a bright future that the clouds of temporary dullness or slackness of business or trade cannot dim.

**IN CONCLUSION.**

In conclusion I have but a word to add. My address this afternoon has omitted much that I would have enjoyed discussing, but I have endeavoured not to cover the same ground in the main as my remarks at Tokio and Shanghai. If therefore I have failed to consider divisions of the subject that would have especially appealed to some of you I trust you will pardon my inability to be entirely comprehensive. Moreover, I repeat what I said at the beginning, I have made no effort at oratory or rhetoric but have contented myself with a plain talk on the situation. As for my opinions and views I do not claim that they are infallible but trust that they approximate the truth. I am still a student, not a professor of Asiatic peoples and politics. As you have honoured me by listening attentively to this address, I feel that I have had full recompense for my efforts in the character of my audience.

The situation in the Far East as affected by the results of the late war is only commencing to unfold itself. May we hope and pray that as events follow one after the other with that marvellous rapidity of modern times, and as one nation works with or against another according as time and conditions demand, Great Britain and the United States may be always found contending harmoniously and intelligently together for the upbuilding of humanity's best interests and the legitimate extension of Anglo-Saxon liberty, progress, and civilization. I thank you.

**THE GREATEST SEAPORT IN THE WORLD.**

England's total customs revenue is £22,123,000, and of this London yields £9,650,000, or three times as much as Liverpool, six times as much as Bristol, eight times as much as Glasgow, and nine times as much as Belfast.

In the imports London is easily first, but in exports she comes after Liverpool. Liverpool imports amount to £104,851,000, and those of London to £155,649,000. The exports from London are eighty-three millions, from Liverpool over ninety millions. London's principal import is wool, which amounts to eighteen out of twenty four millions' worth that annually reach us.

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## THE PROPOSED NEW MARKET AT TAIPINGSHAN.

In his report for the year 1898 Mr. Ladds, the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, alluded to the proposed new market at Taipingshan, and in consequence Dr. Clarke was instructed by the Sanitary Board to ask him if he had received any official instruction from the Government on the matter, and if not what authority there was for the statement in his annual report.

In reply Mr. Ladds wrote that during the month of September last a letter was sent down to the Acting Registrar General by the Director of Public Works stating that he had been instructed by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary to enquire of the Acting Registrar what space would be required for the new Taipingshan market and giving the boundaries of the market as south by Market street, north by Kat Cheong lane, and East by East street. Mr. Ball having recorded his opinion passed the letter on to him, when he wrote to the Director of Public Works as follows:—"In answer to your query as to the space likely to be required in the new Taipingshan market, I should say that very small accommodation indeed would suffice, being of opinion that there would be little or no demand for shops or stalls in a market which would be so badly situated and so far away from the sea. It is, however, very difficult to say anything definite upon the subject at all, except that it is the most unsuitable site which could have been chosen as far as the market people (both buyers and sellers) are concerned." Mr. Ladds added, "The above statement is I think sufficient guarantee to warrant the reference made to the subject in my annual report for 1898."

The Vice-President (the Hon. F. H. May) inquired, "It seems odd to find a question of the site of a new market without reference to the Sanitary Board, which is chiefly responsible through its officers, for the management of the markets, and whose duty it is to devote special attention to all questions of food supply, which is one of the principal factors in the maintenance of the public health. I think we asked the Government before for information re the site of a new market to replace the existing Western Market. I should like to see the correspondence."

A long discussion took place at the meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon on the question, and ultimately, on the motion of the Hon. F. H. May, seconded by Mr. Dyer Hall, the following resolution was passed:—"That the Board regrets to learn that it is contemplated to build a new western market on the resumed area at Taipingshan, and desires to place its views on the subject before His Excellency and the Government, if it is not too late for the Government to reconsider the matter."

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

### SUPREME COURT.

#### IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Sir J. W. Carrington, Kt., C.J.G., Chief Justice, and a special jury.)

February 2nd.

#### A HOK T. E. R. BELLIOS.

In this case (adjudicated from yesterday) A Hok, of 23, D'Aguiar Street, contractor, sought to recover from the Hon. E. R. Bellios the sum of \$11,200, being the balance of money due for work done and materials provided by the plaintiff on a building belonging to the defendant which is known as "Beaconsfield," lately in the occupation of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire.

Mr. Pollock (Acting Attorney-General), instructed by Mr. H. L. Dennis, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Francis, Q. C. (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) for the defendant. The following composed the special jury:—Messrs. R. Marten (foreman), H. M. Mehta, J. S. Van Buren, Walter Potts, W. R. Lockley, W. Linton Potts, and C. A. Tomes.

Plaintiff's case having been concluded, Mr. Francis opened for the defence, speaking at considerable length on the different issues placed before the jury. He contended that there was no contract made between the Public Works Department and A Hok on Mr. Bellios's behalf. They simply gave A Hok the order as their own contractor to go and do the work just the same as if it had been any other public building. A Hok accepted the order and supplied the materials and did the work. Eighty or ninety per cent. of the entire work was finished and materials supplied before A Hok heard that Mr. Bellios was responsible for the payment, therefore, he did not do the work either on the order of Mr. Bellios or relying upon him for payment, nor did he in his books debit Mr. Bellios for the work done, and the goods supplied. The case for A Hok was that the Public Works Department had authority to contract with him for repairs and alterations to the building to any extent to which repairs might be required. Plaintiff did not claim that the Government were authorised to contract with him to the extent of \$6,000 or any reasonable amount over that. Mr. Chatham clearly admitted that the building could have been put in thorough repair in the ordinary sense with the sum of money in the same fashion as it was originally built. They knew it had been repaired in a far superior manner. He contended that it was absolutely admitted that the repairs were carried out in an unnecessarily expensive manner. In conclusion Mr. Francis announced that he purposed calling Mr. Bellios and Mr. Danby as witnesses.

Mr. Bellios, in his evidence, said that Mr. Chatham never while the work was in progress informed him that he was making alterations other than those mentioned in Mr. Danby's report or that Mr. Danby's estimate would be exceeded.

The case was further adjourned.

## FILIPINOS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

THE CORTIZ BROTHERS EXPRESS THEIR SENTIMENT IN BEHALF OF ANNEXATION.

Don Maximo Cortez and Don Angel Cortez, Filipino brothers, saw the President on December 11th 1898, and expressed the hope that the Philippine Islands would be speedily annexed to the United States. They represented that "this was the unanimous desire of the better class of the Filipinos. They asserted positively that they and other Filipinos had contributed large sums to Aguinaldo on condition that he should fight for annexation alone."

The President heard their statements and remarked that the object of this government in its relation with the people of the Philippines was to do them only good.—*Washington Star.*

## THE YELLOW DWARF.

Last evening the Amateur Dramatic Club gave another performance of their pantomime, at the Theatre Royal, before a large and appreciative audience. The performance was under the patronage of Sir Henry and Lady Blake and T.R.H. Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia were also present. The whole piece went with a capital swing and principals and chorus alike were heartily applauded, while the number of floral tributes that flew in at each successive performance amply demonstrates that the public are by no means tired of the pantomime. Last night what might have been a very serious accident occurred, a large block of wood falling from the flies and striking Mr. Skrimshire, the Knave of Hearts, upon the head, inflicting a rather nasty flesh wound. After a little patching however he very pluckily resumed his part and we doubt if many of the audience were aware of the seriousness of his mishap. The next performance takes place on Saturday next.

## NOTANDA.

### CALENDAR.

#### FEBRUARY.

Metecological means based on ten years' observations to 1893.

Barometer ..... 29.818  
Thermometer ..... 80.1  
Humidity ..... 77  
Rainfall ..... 8.58

#### TO-DAY.

WEATHER REPORT.

On date at 10 a.m. On date at 4 p.m.  
Barometer ..... 30.27 30.20  
Thermometer ..... 68 59  
Humidity ..... 62 50  
Rainfall ..... 0 0

#### TO-DAY.

Thursday, 2nd February, 1899.

Chinese—22nd of 12th moon of 25th year of Kwang-sai.

High water—Morning ..... 11hr. 53min.  
Afternoon ..... 1hr. 17min.

Low water—Morning ..... 5hr. 47min.  
Afternoon ..... 5hr. 15min.

#### ANNIVERSARIES.

1872—The New German Club at Hongkong opened.

1882—Mr. Chater appointed Masonic District Grand Master of S. China.

1896—Sharp earthquakes in Japan.

1897—Venezuelan Arbitration Treaty signed.

#### TO-MORROW.

Friday, 3rd February, 1899.

Chinese—23rd of 12th moon of 25th year of Kwang-sai.

High water—Morning ..... 11hr. 45min.  
Afternoon ..... 1hr. 31min.

Low water—Morning ..... 5hr. 32min.  
Afternoon ..... 5hr. 31min.

#### ANNIVERSARIES.

1830—Marquis of Salisbury born.

1896—Investigation opened at Pretoria into charges against the Orange Committee.

1897—The s.s. *Sanku Maru* run down by a N. Y. K. S.S., 50 lives lost.

## SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

### MAILS DUE.

English (Coromandel) 4th inst.

American (China) 5th inst.

Tacoma (Victoria) 5th inst.

Indian (Saitung) 6th inst.

German (Sachsen) 8th inst.

American (Doric) 14th inst.

Canadian (Empress of Japan) 21st inst.

American (Nippon Maru) 22nd inst.

#### THE TOYO KIEN KAISHA'S steamer *Hongkong Maru*, left Yokohama (direct for this port yesterday, the 1st inst.

#### THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'s steamer *Empress of Japan*, left Vancouver for Hongkong via usual ports of call on Tuesday afternoon, the 1st inst.

#### HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.

H.I.G.M.S. *Kaiser*... at Kowloon Dock.

H.I.G.M.S. *K. A. A.* " " "

*Albatross* " " "

*Isla de Cuba* " " "

*Isla de Luzon* " " "

*Monmouthshire* " " "

*Beedle* " " "

*St. Enoch* " " "

*Columbia* " " "

*Hut* " " "

*Empress of India* " " "

*D. Juan d'Austria* " " Cosmopolitan

*Daphne* " " "

*Pothan* " " "

*Loyal* " " Aberdeen

#### SWATOW.

Arrivals. from Agents.

Jan. 31 *Haitan* Amoy... J. M. & Co.

31 *El Dorado* Wuhu... J. M. & Co.

31 *Nanyang* Hongkong... J. M. & Co.

31 *Whampoa* Shanghai... B. & S.

Feb. 1 *Haitan* Hongkong... J. M. & Co.

1 *Cheongchew* Amoy... L.Y.S. & Co.

Departures for Agents.

Jan. 31 *Neuchuang* Shanghai... B. & S.

Feb. 1 *Kalgan* Shanghai... B. & S.

1 *Whampoa* Hongkong... B. & S.

1 *Haitan* Hongkong... J. M. & Co.

1 *Nanyang* Amoy... J. M. & Co.

1 *Haitan* Amoy... J. M. & Co.

1 *El Dorado* Shanghai... J. M. & Co.

1 *Cheongchew* Spore... L.Y.S. & Co.

#### IN PORT—HUMAN.

#### PASSED THE CANAL.

Outward—Jan. 3rd *Trilete*, *Servia*; Jan. 6th *Glenagarry*, *Slavia*, *Nerita*; Jan. 10th *Minclau*, *St. Andrew*, *Eolus*; Jan. 13th *Liv*, *Hatching*, *Hansa*, *Huyon*; Jan. 17th *Berlarig*, *Formosa*, *Moyuna*, *Sieyia*, *Sachsen*; Jan. 20th *Caladon*, *Kontigberg*; Jan. 27th *Ernest Simons*, *Sumatra*, *Marquis Baquhem*, *Prism*.

#### CONSUMPTION, Wasting Diseases, and General Debility. Doctors disagree as to the relative value of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites; the one supplying strength and flesh—the other giving nerve power and acting as a tonic to the digestion and entire system. But in Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites the two are combined, and the effect is wonderful. Thousands who have derived no permanent benefit from other preparations have been cured by this. "Scott's Emulsion" is perfectly palatable, and is easily digested even by those who cannot tolerate plain Cod Liver Oil. Any Chemist can supply it. Sole Agents for Hongkong and the Empire of China—Watkins & Co., Hongkong.—(Adv.)

## Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

Will give One more Performance of the PANTOMIME

"THE YELLOW DWARF,"

on SATURDAY, the 4th February, 1899, at 8.30 P.M.

(Under the Distinguished Patronage of Their Excellencies

SIR HENRY BLAKE, G.C.M.G., and LADY BLAKE);

Dress Circle ..... \$3

Stalls ..... 2

Half Price to Soldiers, Sailors and Police in uniform to the Pit.

The TICKET OFFICE is now OPEN and will continue Open Each Day from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Late Trams to the Peak.

H. C. NICOLLE, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1899. [81a]

## To be Let.

### TO LET.

SEMI-DETACHED VILLA RESIDENCES on Bowen Road (now in course of erection.)

PROPERTY now occupied by the Howington Saw Mills.

FLOORS in STATION and ELGIN STREETS.

"BAHAR LODGE," No. 4, NIPON TERRACE.

"HARFORD" MAGAZINE GAP. Comfortably furnished.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1899. [12]

## Hotel.

### WINDSOR HOTEL, HONGKONG.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT, situated in the elegant Building known as "CONNAUGHT HOUSE," offers First-class Accommodation to Residents and Travellers.

Passenger Elevator, from Entrance Hall to each floor, in charge of experienced Attendant.

Favourable Arrangements made for Families and for Monthly or Extended Periods.

P. BOHM, Proprietor & Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1895. [21]

## Consignees.

### "GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.

FROM MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship "GLENESK,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her

